The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5280 號十八百二千五第 日十初月九年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1874. 一拜禮 號九十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 17, AGNES, Brit. str., 559, J. J. Atkinson, Cable Ground.—E. E. TELEGRAPH Co.

October 18, GLOUCESTER, British ship, 526, Vincent, Keelung 15th October, Coals.—ROZARIO & Co.

October 18, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 864, Burnie, Foochow 15th October, Amoy and Swatow 17th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

October 18, LOTTE, German bark, 400, Hildebrand, from Whampoa.—BOURJAU & Co.

Departures.

October 17, ULYSSES str., for Singapore and London.

October 17, CHINA, str., for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

October 17, MARIVELES, str., for Manila.

October 18, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.

October 18, AGNES, str., for a cruise.

October 18, ALBUERA, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 17TH.

Joachim Christian, for Amoy.
Chow Sye, for Bangkok.
Mariveles, str., for Manila.
China, str., for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
Braemar Castle, str., for Shanghai.
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Albuera, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Mrs. and Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Vaucher Messrs. Deane, Forrest, Byrne, Murray, and Molchanhoff, 1 Mandarin and family, and 230 Chinese deck.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Mrs. Gardner, Miss Walker, Messrs. C. A. L. Dunn, C. R. English, J. J. Nathan, Capt. Mackintosh, 3 Europeans, 16 Indians, and 250 Chinese.
Per *Mariveles*, str., for Manila:—
7 Cabin, 9 Manilamen and Chinese.
Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—
2 Cabin and 250 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Chow Sye*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Braemar Castle*, str., for Shanghai:—
4 Cabin.

Reports.

The British ship *Gloucester* reports left Keelung on 15th October, and had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamship *Agnes* reports left Hongkong on Wednesday morning last to repair Hongkong and Singapore cable, but owing to the weather being so bad, returned. Had strong gales and heavy seas.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 15th October, Amoy on the 16th, and Swatow on the 17th. Had moderate N.E. and Easterly winds with fine weather throughout. H.M.S. *Kestrel* left Foochow for Tamsui on the 12th. In Foochow, the steamships *Tartar*, *Olympia* and *Columbian*. At 4 p.m. on the 15th, passed the paddle steamer *Glengyle*, off Turnabout, bound North. The same night, at 11 o'clock, passed the steamship *Yesso*, off Pyramid Point, bound North. In Amoy, the U.S. gun-vessel *Yantic*, one Japanese man-of-war, steamships *Galley of Lorne* and *Rajah*. In Swatow, the steamships *Europe* and *Milton*. Off the Cape of Good Hope, passed the German steamer *China*, on the 17th, bound North.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Orion (s)	Foochow	Sept. 1
Shalimar	Japan	Sept. 1
Kingsbridge	China Ports	Aug. 29
Yrurac Bat (s)	Manila	Aug. 29

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 3
Kinfauns Castle	London	June 13
Marina	Penarth	June 18
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Hamilton	Cardiff	June 29
Chinaman	London	July 10
Brema	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Game Cock	New York	July 15
Henriette Behn	Hamburg	July 17
Hankow(s)	London	July 27
Windhover	London	Aug. 15
Charite	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Maria	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Sorocow (s)	Newcastle	Aug. 20
Marco Polo	Cardiff	Aug. 25
Agamemnon (s)	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Sarah Nicholson	Swansea	Aug. 28
Tamesa	London	Aug. 29

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 Noon, The Steamer *Wan-Loong*.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in Godowns of about 12,000 tons Capacity, at Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Trustee*,
Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.'s *Estate*.
1320 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. C. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. MILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. B. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
FRED. F. LOW, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm or Style of E. I. ELIAS & Co.
Agencies in Calcutta, Bombay, and Singapore.
E. I. ELIAS.
1m 1592 Hongkong, 1st October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.
Subscribed Capital.....$1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris...$1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris.....$1,000,000
$3,400,000
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 °/₀ on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 °/₀ on all other Risks.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*
1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN *Agent.*
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3 in Alexandra Terrace, which have lately been thoroughly repaired, and
No. 19B, Hollywood Road; Water and Gas laid on.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 15th October, 1874.

TO LET.
From 1st November next.
THE HOUSES Nos. 27 and 31, Wyndham Street.
Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
1m 1590 Hongkong, 1st October, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,
THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st December.
THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, now occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
tf 1645 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/₀) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong 27th June, 1872.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AS she lies on the Beach at Wanchi, opposite the Premises of Messrs. J. INGLIS & Co., at 12 *o'clock noon*,
THIS DAY,
the 19th instant,—
The Steamer
"*WAN-LOONG*,"
all Teak, 80 feet long, 14 feet 6 inches broad, and 7 feet deep, copperal up to waterline with new Muntz's Metal, fitted with new powerful Machinery and suitable Pumps, Bearings of Screw Shaft covered with Brass, new Brass Propeller, strong substantial Boiler, new, with all Fittings, complete.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1685 Hongkong, 13th October, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

In re TWO CHINESE JUNKS, CARGO, EFFECTS, TIMBER, *and other* GOODS *Derelict.*

THE Undersigned has received instructions from MALCOLM STRUAN TONOCHY, Esquire, Marshal of the above Court, to Sell under a Decree of Appraisement and Sale, at Noon,
TO-MORROW,
the 20th day of October, at the Police Station, Yow-ma-tee, British Kowloong,—
One Chinese JUNK, her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, as she now lies in the Bay by the Naval Store Sheds, Kowloong.
One Chinese JUNK, her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, as she now lies sunk opposite the Police Station, Yow-ma-tee.
About 60 Bales COTTON, loose.
80 Pieces Chinese Blue CLOTH.
700 Chinese Felt HATS.
65 Pieces White CALICO.
6 „ DRILLINGS.
15 „ White GALICO.
1 Piece Grey CAMLET.
2 Pieces COTTON DAMASK.
1 Bundle COTTON YARN.
6 Coal SHOVELS.
1 Case MATCHES.
17 Bags California FLOUR.
2 „ Bags BETEL NUTS.
2 Baskets SEED.
1 Large Piece of TIMBER and Two SPARS.
SUNDRY BLANKETS, CLOTHING, and other GOODS.
And on
WEDNESDAY,
the 21st, at Noon, at No. 7 Police Station, West Point,—
3 GUNS.
46 Pieces of COPPER.
1 Iron CHAIN.
12 Bundles of Net ROPE.
A Quantity of Old ROPE, Wire RIGGING.
And
Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1707, Hongkong, 17th October, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to Sell by Public Auction, (as she now lies on the Beach, Westward of the New Patent Slip,)
TO-MORROW,
the 20th October, 1874 at 12 o'clock Noon,—
One 90-Ton COAL LIGHTER, with Anchors, Chains, Masts, Rigging, Sails, Tarpaulins,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Lighter to be at purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer. Immediate delivery to be taken.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1704 Hongkong, 16th October, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) on
SATURDAY,
the 24th October, 1874, at Noon,
On Board,—
The Portuguese Bark
"*CECILIA*,"
as she now lies in this harbour at Kowloon.
The Hull with one Anchor and Chain to be sold in one lot.
The Masts, Spars, Riggings, Sails, Inventory, &c., to be sold in different lots.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk after the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1717 Hongkong, 19th October, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on
TUESDAY,
the 10th November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
One 60-h.p. ENGINE, with SHAFTING, COPPER PIPES, &c., complete.
And
Three 60-h.p. BOILERS, with MOUNTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1631 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ADOLPH EIMBCKE, *Deceased.*
„ „ FREDERICK FROST, „
„ „ SUE-AH-KI, „

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an order has been made by the Honorable Sir JOHN SMALE, Knight, Chief Justice of the said Court, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estates to SATURDAY, the 31st of July, 1875, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estates are requested to make immediate payment to
W. H. ALEXANDER,
7d 1677] *Official Administrator.*

Intimations.

FOR SALE BY ALEXANDER WYLIE, ENGINEER, No. 159, YOKOHAMA.

TWO of J. & H. GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, one 6 inch, $750; and one 8-inch, $1,100.
Both of these Pumps have the following supplied with them:—
~~2 3-ft. LENGTHS PIPE.~~
1 6-ft. do.
2 3-ft. do.
1 FLANGED BEND.
1 SUCTION SLIDING PIPE, with EXPANSION JOINT, to slide 5 ft.
All BOLTS, NUTS, and JOINTS, complete.
1m 1687 Yokohama, 5th October, 1874.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I HEREBY notify that I have been appointed SUPERINTENDENT, of the above Company at this Port, and will take charge of same from this date.
K. SUENSON.
2d 1694 Hongkong, 15th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

R. P. WILLIAMS, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of ROBERT PENNINGTON WILLIAMS, Deceased, late of Foochow, are requested to furnish Particulars of same to the Undersigned, on or before the 31st day of October next, after which date they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
33d 1557 Hongkong, 28th September, 1874

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that their DEPOT at No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, was OPENED ON THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, with a Stock of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever; and are prepared to execute Orders for any quantity at
TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
The DEPOT will be opened from 5 A.M. till 6 P.M., and ICE can be had at the WORKS at EAST POINT any time during day or night.
Order Books can be obtained either at the DEPOT or at the WORKS.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1455 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Establishment of the Undersigned will be
CLOSED ON OCTOBER 31ST, 1874.
The Undersigned begs to call attention to a Consignment of
LADIES' BOOTS and SLIPPERS
of the most improved Parisian Style.
He also begs to inform the Ladies of this Colony that, from this date, all GOODS will be Sold at such prices as will insure a Clearance, previous to leaving the Colony.
R. BOLL,
Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets, Below Mr. FLOYD'S *Photographic Rooms.*
1667 Hongkong, 10th October, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 °/₀) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.
Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and on claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FURTHER TENDERS for RAISING and FLOATING the Steamship *ALBAY* will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, until Noon TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
4d 1700 Hongkong, 16th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

FURTHER TENDERS for RAISING and FLOATING the Steamship *LEONOR* will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, until Noon TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
4d 1701 Hongkong, 16th October, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.
(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)

THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by Fire Insurance under Open Policies, when required.
For Particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

WANTED, by a Respectable Young Person, accustomed to Travel, a SITUATION as ATTENDANT on a LADY, or TO TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN, about to proceed to Europe. Good References. Address "B. M.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1618 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents, at this Port, for the Boston Board of Underwriters, and The Record of American and Foreign Shipping.
FRAZAR & Co.
1m 1509 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to offer his Services as a COPYING or SHIPPING CLERK, and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT either in a Mercantile or any other Tradesman's Establishment, volunteering himself for a term of Three Months Free of Wages, after which arrangements may be made for the employment permanently. Address "S. J.," *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1590 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Agents nor the Owners of the Peruvian Ship "*Macao No. 2*" will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the above said Vessel.
1498 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

VIEWS OF
WRECKS AND RUINS
CAUSED BY THE TYPHOON.
Will be READY in a FEW DAYS.
HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
OPPOSITE CLUB GERMANIA.
1551 Hongkong, 29th September, 1874. tf

NOTICE.

THE British Bark *ARDENT*, ROBT. CLASPER, Master, having been dismasted during the last Typhoon, will have to be Docked for Repairs, in order to be ready to proceed to her destination.
All her cargo is now being Discharged, Landed and Stored in the HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1530 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/₀.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 „ „
SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ „ „
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ „ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ¾ „ „
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

Intimations.

SING PING THEATRE.
PROFESSOR VANEK.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 19TH OCT., AND FIVE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.
Change of Programme each evening.
MONDAY,
A WONDERFUL DISAPPEARANCE AND NEW ENTERTAINMENTS.
Performance to Commence at 7.30 P.M.
Seats in Reserved Boxes.....$1.00
Pit..... 0.50
1716 Hongkong, 19th October, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"ATALANTA,"
Petersen, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEM. SEN & Co.
1710 Hongkong, 19th October, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"CHIN-KIANG,"
J. Hogg, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
2d 1718 Hongkong, 19th October 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 1711 Hongkong, 19th October, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1874. [1712

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"DELHI,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1874

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale. It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

Engagements for the Work.

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs.	J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	"	QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	"	HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	"	KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	"	HALL & HOLTZ.
"	"	KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	.....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka	....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama	.....	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	.....	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	.....	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	.....	*Straits Times* Office.
London	.....	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	.....	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	.....	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 19TH, 1874.

To outsiders the present aspect of affairs between China and Japan is, to say the least, somewhat curious, and to students of national character, the course of action of the former cannot but be interesting. For some months back we have been on the *qui vive* for a direct declaration of hostilities. We have, as ADDISON puts it, languished a whole summer in expectation of a battle, and even yet we know not whether or not we are to be balked at last. This is certainly trying. Protracted suspense under any circumstances is cruel, but surely it is all the more so in this case when, at the present moment, we seem as far off from anything definite as ever. When the difficulties in respect of the Formosa question first arose, many were inclined to view the matter from a rather serious standpoint, and speculate in a somewhat sombre mood as to the probable results. What its bearings on trade might be was discussed with some interest, and hopes were indulged in that it might in some degree tend to rouse China out of that sleepy conservatism, from which at times it would really seem as if she would never know a waking. But speculations so far have been idle, and how long they are likely to remain so is at present a mystery. The conduct of our Imperial neighbours all through this little business has been thoroughly characteristic. China's *locus standi* on the island has always been looked upon as doubtful. Whether she is right or wrong we are not in a position to say. She seemed herself, however, to think that she ought to exercise full sway there, but she didn't like to say so. She spread her benign wings over as much of it as she could conveniently tackle, and was trying to get all those on it under their shadow—gathering a good share of what was going when all was quiet, and taking the precaution to be in a position to hook it, and shake off all responsibility in that graceful way for which she is famed, when any trouble arose. When the Japanese first represented their grievances to her, of course she told them in her usual shuffling way that they could settle it themselves. Japan took the hint, but no sooner had she set about carrying it out than China repented of her indifference, and China wouldn't have been China if she hadn't. With a haste which was significant she sent gunboats, and officials, and soldiers to the scene of operations, and hostilities were for the time suspended. Then the negotiations began, and what has China's action been since then? The celestial army, such as it is, has been strengthened by large numbers of recruits, and some straggling foreigners, who know perhaps as much about the science of war as the generality of civilians do, have been drilling awkward squads. Ambassadors have gone to Peking, mysterious conferences have no doubt been held, and rumours the most conflicting have been circulated as to the result. Penetrating politicians have found in them, it may be, snatches of fuel for their curiosity, but it has been anything but satisfied. And thus the matter hangs. Meantime, weeks are passing by, and the Chinese are gaining time, which has no doubt been their object since they first interfered, and we are as ignorant as to what the result will be as ever we were. War at all times is horrible, and we would fain hope that, in this instance, it will be avoided. But the whole conduct of China points in an opposite direction, and if she doesn't fight she certainly means to be prepared. She has so far been cowardly but impudent, ostensibly procrastinating, but cunningly active, and in all her movements has been as unreliable and "slippery" as she generally is. If she does take her stand upon the island, and is determined to have it out, the final effects will be anxiously looked for. Sir HARRY VEERNEY, while entertaining a large number of Volunteers at Claydon in 1861, read to them a couple of letters which had been addressed to him by Miss NIGHTINGALE. "I for one," she said, "and I speak notwithstanding an experience of the horrors of war which no man has had, was not at all sorry to see the spirit of war brought home to our people's lives. A country needs retempering sometimes." Now, whatever may be said of Japan, there is no doubt that China as a nation needs retempering. Her political machinery is thoroughly out of order, and all but useless. And perhaps if it were asked whether war in any country had any beneficial action beyond that of quickening the more national spirit, there are few who would not give an affirmative answer. It has been said that there is something more than a poet's fancy in the idea that we—

"May know by the grip of our hands in hate
What the strength of our love may be;"

There is no doubt that in the instincts which, in any people, are gratified by war, there is bound up an independent spirit, and a strength of character. But there are better ways of gaining victory than by the sword. ANDREW YARRANTON, the founder of English political economy, more than two hundred years ago told his countrymen how to beat the Dutch without fighting. The principles which were applicable then are in a great measure applicable now, and if China could see them and apply them, there would be a brilliant future in store for her. But we are afraid she will not. She can't take anything for granted, but some day she may have to learn a lesson and pay dearly for it. Meantime we must patiently wait for the result of the present negotiations at Peking. But how long after all this shall we have to wait before China gains that position among the nations which even now she ought to occupy?

Captain Superintendent Deane returned to Hongkong, by the *Douglas*, yesterday.

The *Gazette* of Saturday notifies that Mr. Justice Snowden will act as Deputy Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

It will be observed by the advertisement that Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. will sell the steamer *Wah Loong* to-day, at noon.

The Criminal Sessions for October will be held at the Supreme Court to-day. We understand there are only two cases to come on.

We notice that Professor Vanek has been engaged by the Chinese to perform for a short season, commencing this evening, at the Sing Ping Theatre.

We notice in the *Gazette* that in the Harbour Master's memorandum of casualties to the shipping by the typhoon, no less than 68 persons are reported missing from the *Leonor*.

It is notified that a patent has been granted, securing to Mr. John Kyle, of Glasgow, the right of using within the Colony and its dependencies an invention for which Her Majesty's letters patent have been obtained in England, for improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of ice, for the residue of the term of 14 years from 2nd September, 1873.

The Band of H. M.'s 80th Regiment will perform this evening, at 5 p.m.:—

Quick March	"Exhibition"	Brunet.
Overture	"Le Macon"	Auber.
Valse	"Themse Liedlr"	Gungl.
—	(Songs of the Thames.)	
Selection	"Reminiscences of Mozart"	Godfrey.
Galop	"Cliquet"	Rivière.
	"God Save the Queen."	

W. W. FRAZLINE, Bandmaster.

A third attempt to get up a cricket match was made on Saturday, but owing partly to the extreme heat and partly to the regrettable absence of some of the players, it again resulted in a failure. By 2 o'clock only 16 players could be got together, and a scratch game of 8 a side was then commenced, in which some very good batting was shown. The principal scores were Lieut. Smythies, R.N., 58, not out; Mr. E. G. Skinner, C.D., 42; and Mr. H. H. Taylor, 26, not out. The bowling was weak, with the exception of Mr. Griffiths, which was extremely good.

The *Daily Telegraph* ought to send Mr. Greenwood, its Hanley "Special," to Hongkong. At the Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Mitchell, a Chinese constable charged two of his countrymen with fighting in the street. The complainant stated that the defendants were "on the ground fighting like dogs." They were not using their hands but were biting each other in the most ferocious fashion. Their mouths in consequence were much swollen and lacerated. The second defendant said the first was continually challenging people to encounters in the "Brummy and Physic" style, and although he did not approve of it, he had been really forced into it. His Worship fined these canine celebrities $1 each.

THE RECENT FIRE IN THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

The *Government Gazette* of Saturday, gives the following details of the above event:—

No. 10.

Fire Brigade Department,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that at 10 minutes to 5 a.m., a fire broke out on the upper floor (being the second story) of No. 134, Queen's Road, the back door of which opens to Wellington-street. The ground floor was occupied by a shoe and small wares dealer, and the upper floor by a Chinese female.

The fire commenced in the verandah, which was constructed of wood, and being a very old house, the flames immediately burst out with considerable violence and communicated to the wooden verandahs of the houses in the same row, Nos. 132, 136, and 138.

The alarm bells were rung and the several fire engines were speedily at the place. The "Imperial Insurance Company's" hand engine, (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents) being close at hand was promptly got to work with two branches of delivery hose from the street mains at the cross roads. One of the Government Brigade hand engines also arrived quickly and was got to work in Wellington-street, immediately in rear of the house on fire.

Three hand engines of the Chinese Associations next arrived and rendered service.

The "Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's" Steam Engine and No. 2 Government Brigade Steam Engine, each with two lengths of delivery hose worked from the sea. No. 1 Government Steam Engine got steam up, but did not work efficiently until the fire had been subdued, owing to one of the valves becoming clogged. This defect was removed and the Engine worked well.

The fire communicated to the four houses before mentioned which from the inflammable character of their contents (being two carpenter shops and a paper dealer's), were entirely burned down; the upper story of No. 130 was also damaged.

Detachments of seamen and marines from H.M. ships *Elk* and *Curlew* arrived at 6 a.m., and rendered service by working at the hand Engines.

An offer of Military assistance was made, but it was found unnecessary to avail of it. The Honorable the Major-General commanding Her Majesty's troops came to the scene at 6½ a.m. and mentioned that the troops were in readiness if required.

A strong force of Police was on the ground and kept order and regularity. No robbery has been reported, other than one case, wherein the thief was apprehended.

There is no doubt but that this fire was accidental, and the houses being very old and containing a great amount of readily inflammable wood-work, burned with rapidity; and it was only the promptitude and energy of the several Fire Brigades that prevented a serious conflagration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
O. MAY,
Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

The Honorable J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

"OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD."*

This is the title of a series of papers which originally appeared in the *Japan Mail*, and which we have now before us in a neat and well got up volume. It consists of sketches of scenes and characters met with in Japan. The characters are all the more interesting because many of them are somewhat eccentric, and the scenes the more beautiful that they are simple. "Our Neighbourhood" is situated in a quiet suburb of Yedo. "It is an old-fashioned straggling village, in which the evidences of Western civilisation have not displayed themselves as yet, where the simple-minded folks still walk in the footsteps of their fathers and are content to spend their uneventful lives without a thought of change. Old customs, elsewhere uprooted, or struggling with the vigorous growth of foreign innovation exist here undisturbed." It is among these primitive surroundings that the writer (T. A. P.) has gone out and in, a close observer of manners and men, and with the materials there found he has presented us with a series of most pleasant pictures. The author writes in a graceful and easy style. There is no attempt at fine language, and no straining after effect, faults which are easily fallen into, and which are often to be found in similar productions. His descriptive powers are excellent, and when he glides into the sympathetic, or fills in, as he sometimes does, a touching incident with a dash of the sublime, the reader is carried with him almost unconsciously, and realises fully the force and beauty of the picture. The description of the locality at the commencement is excellent, and the writer afterwards pourtrays very ably the village worthies and some of the scenes they frequent. Here and there as we pass along he gives us a glimpse of a smiling landscape or some hoary monument of other days, and finally leaves us in the village graveyard, "where the bones of every branch of Imai have found their resting place." To give some idea of the writer's style, we cull a few extracts almost at random. The barber's shop is thus sketched:—

"Then the barber's shop—a saucy little houselet between two giants—with its screen of bamboo rods which tinkle musically on sunny days as they strike against one another in the breeze. There is an air of pert confidence about the barber's which seems to say, 'I'm a weak little thing of a house it is true, but for all that I am not a bit afraid of you big fellows. And, indeed, I don't believe you could get on without me, you old totterers. You'd surely fall together and hurt your old selves if I did not prop you up. I know very well that the huge, crossed beams between you, above my roof, are not protecting arms for little me as you'd have folks believe, but are meant to keep you both apart; so none of your patronizing airs, good Sirs.'"

The village of course is not without its *saké* shop where some of the worthies meet over their cups, and where the stonemason in a gossip "mildly urges that there is something to be pleaded in favour of strong drink:" The tapster, who is a bit of a character, is thus described:—

"He's a quaint looking fellow is our tapster! He has as many sides and angles as a prism. Regarded from the right he is a man of intelligence, ability, his eye is piercing and his look bright. From the left, however, he's a blank and whimsical absurdity, all vacuity. His wandering, aimless orb is ever skimming helplessly about, lighting upon nothing. Address yourself to his right side and you find yourself in conversation with a man of parts; over to the left, and you feel inclined to adopt an infantile syllabary, or humour him as a *cretin*. Observe him by the front aspect and you are face to face with a riddle. * * His harlequin visage is a medley of judge and jester."

A capital chapter on "The Blind Boy," opens with the statement that out of dreamland probably few persons have ever seen a boy thus afflicted flying a kite, and it is conjectured that some might deny the pastime, which appeals to the sense of vision, being indulged in at all under such circumstances. But—

"However that may be, it is a fact easily ascertained by a stroll through "Our Neighbourhood", that the extraordinary sight of a boy, blind from his birth, may be seen any day of the week flying his kite with great dexterity, and with a remarkable relish for the game. Relish, is it written? What's feeble noun! Who shall describe the sight,—who adequately pourtray the blind boy, as he stands with body bent forward and quivering with delight as the kite tugs and strains to get away,—his poor lustreless eyes widely distended, his cheeks flushed, his lips parted and trembling with excitement, and every involuntary muscle of his hands in action, as his fingers play with the string, along which he has surely projected his whole soul to the toy amongst the clouds. 'Hi, hi, stand aside.' It's no use, my friends with the *norimon*, you address yourselves to a mere outline of a boy; the substance is far away above you at the end of the string, and cannot hear, call you never so loudly."

Our Neighbourhood contains many outlines of some of the curious customs and beliefs of the Japanese. In one place we are told they are not an unsympathetic people. When one of their number dies they are ready to solace those left behind. But no vain regrets are wasted on the dead, and the children even have not that terror of a lifeless body which we, imbued with western ideas, would think they should have. An illustration of this indifference is given. A murder has been committed, and while the body of the victim is seen floating down the stream, the scene "by the river" is thus depicted:—

"Only a dead body! Naught but the remnant of what was once a man, a stalwart, well favoured man, floating down the swollen river. Floating down the river on his back; floating past 'Our Neighbourhood,' slowly through the lotus leaves, quickly where the channel narrows, loiteringly amongst the shallows. That was all. Yet, who observing from afar the merry group upon the bridge, and the laughing youngsters capering along the river bank, could have guessed that it was this ghastly object which had occasioned their mirth? How they shout and clap their hands with glee as it sweeps round the bend, hurrying ever onward toward the sea! What a rare game it seems when, entangled in the shallows, it appears to struggle and chafe at the delay! How it bobs and bows, as if in acknowledgment of the attention it receives, as, freed again, it plunges amongst the mimic waves beyond! Ah, me! it's caught upon the weir. Will nobody give it a push out and keep up the game?—Hurrah! it's off again; it has shot the bridge and reached the deep water beyond; a moment more, and, circling round and round in the eddy, it's out of sight, passing doubtless in its silent journey through quiet fields, under shady willows, and threading its way among the crowded shipping at the river's mouth, until, uncared for and unknown, it reaches the shifting sea, meeting perchance in its course with other drift of the same description as itself. Swept outwards by the ebbing tide to be returned again by its flow, it becomes a plaything for the restless waves, which tumble and toss it to and fro, until, tiring of their game, a stronger one than usual deposits it out of reach, and leaves it on the shore, half buried in the mud, a prey to kites and crows."

We have many instances given of old, healthful and innocent beliefs and customs of the Japanese, which the waves of progress will soon sweep away, and one really regrets that some of them must go. It is well known what an amount of conservatism clings to most of us in respect to some of the old social customs of our own countries. In many things we do not care to be behind in these go-ahead, bustling days. We rush forward with the crowd and submit to many changes because they at least seem to forecast the dawn of what is always supposed to be better days. But every now and then when an innovation comes home to ourselves, and snatches away from us the few remaining remnants of manners and customs which, in the past, were everyday experiences, we give them up with great reluctance, and heave a sigh for the good old times. Something of a similar feeling pervades us in respect to the customs of other nationalities, for the same touch of nature is at the bottom of all.

There are many more passages in this interesting little work which we would like to place before our readers. We should have liked to introduce them to many of the village characters,—to the saucy little Barber, for instance, or we might have gone with the old Doctor on one of his visits; listened to the Story-teller, who had always an eye to the main chance, or called on the mystic Fortune-teller in his tenement of ruin and decay. We might have loitered near the ancient Gate, too, which is now hoary and desolate, or stolen into the old Graveyard, in the quiet gloaming, "when the shadows lengthen out again and the sun is sinking in the west." But we leave our readers themselves to cultivate a fuller acquaintance with these homely worthies and beautiful scenes. T. A. P. has been most successful in this little work, and we trust that, encouraged by that success, he will not long allow his literary abilities to lie dormant.

* "Our Neighbourhood, or Sketches in the Suburbs of Yedo." By T. A. P. Reprinted from the *Japan Mail*. Yokohama, 1874.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 17th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

STREET GAMBLING.

Mak Ali and another coolie were charged with gambling in the public streets, and were sent to seven days' hard labour each.

Another Chinese named Lum Atsang, charged with a similar offence, was sent also to seven days' hard labour.

ON THE STRAND.

E. Jordan, a seaman on board the British bark *Albuera*, was brought before the magistrate on Friday, and charged with drunkenness, but on getting his liberty he got drunk a second time, and was now brought up again. His Worship sent him on board his ship.

NATIVE GRATEFULNESS.

Kwong Ainow, a cook to a Portuguese gentleman in Wyndham Street, gave food and shelter to a clansman named Kwong Atui, in his master's house, and whilst he went to market on the 15th instant, his ungrateful friend broke open his box and stole $8.78, and then ran away. Prosecutor met him however in Taipingshan, on Friday evening, and gave him into custody. $2 only were found on him. The defendant acknowledged the robbery, and said he had spent all but the $2. His Worship sent him to three months' hard labour, and the $2 was handed over to the prosecutor.

FIGHTING.

Two Chinese, named Too Apang and Tou-kuar-fook, were charged by Inspector Grimes with fighting in Third Street.

The first defendant was fined $5, or ten days' imprisonment, and the second was discharged.

ALL ABOUT ONE CASH.

Two chair coolies, Ng Akok and Ng Ayee, residing in Battery-road, got to loggerheads over the non-payment in change of one cash to the first by the second defendant. The first defendant picked up a large stone and a wooden shoe and threw at the other, wounding him on the head.

The first defendant was fined $2, or seven days' hard labour, and the second was fined 50 cents, or 48 hours' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Abaman, a quarter-master on board the steamship *Thales*, was apprehended by P.C. Matheson by virtue of a warrant, not having attended to a summons served on him, for assaulting an Anamese woman named Essu, in her house, and taking away clothing valued $5.50.

The complainant deposed to having been under the defendant's protection for three months, and to his coming to her house at 10 o'clock at night on the 14th instant and beating her, and then taking away blankets and a quilt valued $5.50.

The defendant was fined $5.

A MARKET DISPUTE.

Tsang Awan, a gardener, charged Wong Ashing, a hawker, with assaulting him at Yowmatee, on the 12th inst.

The defendant was fined $10, or one month's hard labour.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION.

Leong Sing Yow, a married woman, was charged by Inspector Whitehead with the unlawful detention of a woman named Lum Afook, in a house in East Street, the landlord and tenant of which was Lo Yeun Ting, a sergeant interpreter in the Police charge room. A charge of brutally ill-using the woman was also brought against the defendant.

The complainant said she was a native of Toongkoon and had a husband there. She was kidnapped there on the 14th June last by an acquaintance. A stupifying cigarette was given her and, while insensible from smoking it, she was taken to Canton, and subsequently brought to Hongkong. She was then sold to the defendant, in whose house in a cockloft she had been detained for two months and one day, during which time she had been brutally ill-used. On Friday she was sent out for the first time to buy something and met her relation, to whom she complained, and he took her to the Registrar General's office. Defendant was then arrested.

Lo Yum Ting, deposed to being a sergeant interpreter in the charge-room. The defendant seven days ago, rented a room from him on the second floor of the house he lived in himself. She brought the woman to the house with her, and witness did not see any restraint put upon her. She could go out when she liked. He had met her out often, making purchases. He only knew of the woman being chastised once; in consequence of her carelessness at the Ancestoral Shrine in the Hall. He never knew the defendant before.

Inspector Whitehead informed the bench that the witness had admitted to him that the defendant was his cousin. This was in the presence of a Tung Wah Hospital detective, who was sent with him as an interpreter. On entering the house he asked the witness in English who all the women were on that floor. The women in the first two rooms he said were his two wives, and the defendant was his cousin. He believed the witness admitted all this in the charge room afterwards.

The witness Lo Yum Ting stoutly denied ever saying any such thing.

The case was remanded till Wednesday, and his Worship directed Inspector Whitehead to place Lo Yum Ting on the charge sheet, on a charge of giving false testimony, and with harbouring the defendant under the circumstances detailed in the evidence.

THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

European police constable No. 76 laid a complaint before Mr. May on Friday, in reference to an assault and insult he had received at the hands of Corporal Gardner, of the Royal Artillery, on the night of the 13th instant, whilst he was at the theatre in private clothes. The applicant said the defendant had been before the military authorities for the case to be investigated, but in consequence of a misunderstanding he was not there in time prepared with his witnesses. Lieut. Hubbuck was present at the trial, and Colonel Phillips discharged the defendant, refusing to adjourn the enquiry till he got his witnesses. Mr. May granted a summons on application, and the case now came on before Mr. Mitchell.

Lieut. Hubbuck was in attendance.

Complainant said at half-past ten on the evening of the 13th instant, he was at the theatre in plain clothes and the defendant was sitting behind him. There were some Chinese women sitting before the defendant, who was making a great noise and interfering with them. Several gentlemen told the defendant to be quiet, so as to enable them to hear what was said on the stage. As a civilian, witness also told him to be quiet, and let people hear what was said. The defendant placed his hand on his shoulder and asked him why he interfered. He made no answer. When the performance was nearly over the defendant came round to his seat, and stood before him, and asked him what and who he was. He made answer that he was a constable in plain clothes. The defendant then gave him two severe slaps on the face, and said he would settle with him outside. The defendant was sober enough, but had been drinking. He looked for the constable on duty but could not see him. He made the report at the station. The defendant had admitted the charge, and expressed his sorrow at the occurrence after the summons had been issued, and witness had received a letter of apology from the defendant, but this he was not satisfied with.

Lieut. Hubbuck gave the defendant a good character.

The case was then remanded to this day (Monday).

THE LATE TYPHOON.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The heads of the various Government Departments have been busy in the preparation of official reports upon the late disastrous typhoon, and in order that the most reliable details may be upon record, we subjoin the accounts in full, as given by the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Surveyor General. In addition to a variety of facts, the reports contain some hints and suggestions which will doubtless prove of value:—

FROM THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

[No. 168.]

Victoria, Hongkong,
30th September, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of H.E. the Governor, the following particulars as to deaths and losses caused by the Typhoon of 22nd and 23rd September, 1874, on the Island of Hongkong and in British Kowloong.

2.—The bodies of 17 Europeans and 604 Chinese have been recovered by the Police, and by them buried, or by the friends of the deceased.

3.—Over 200 houses have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, as recorded in Appendex A; one house was also burnt.

4.—Two steamers, *Albay* and *Leonor*, have sunk in the Harbour, and the Pacific Mail Company's steamer, *Alaska* valued at $250,000, is on shore near Aberdeen, and will with difficulty be got off. About eight ships are supposed to have been lost.

5.—The destruction of Chinese junks and small boats, it is impossible to estimate. At Stone Cutter's Island about 100 were stranded; at Shau-ki-wan 37 large junks, and several house boats; at Aberdeen about 100 junks and sampans; at Stanley no boat was left when the typhoon was over.

6.—The telegraph posts were blown down in different parts of the Island, so as to prevent all communication. The majority of the lamp posts also lost their lanterns, and the Gas Works were so damaged that gas could not be supplied to the Street for two nights.

7.—The roads were almost impassable from the obstruction caused by the fallen trees.

8.—The loss of personal property is also great, nearly every person complaining of some loss or damage.

9.—The details that I have given above are of necessity meagre, the number of bodies recovered in all probability represents only one-third of the actual loss. In many cases the junks and ships have gone down with their crews on board, and are thus probably buried in their vessels.

10.—I enclose readings of the barometer taken at the Central Station by the Colonial Surgeon during the Typhoon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours most obedient Servant,
W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. J. G. AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

APPENDIX A.

List of Houses destroyed, &c., by Typhoon.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

St. Joseph's Chapel.		
Praya East	.....	Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 22.
Tai Wong Street	.....	" 7 and 8.
Tsoi Lung Lane	.....	" 7.
Nullah Lane	.....	" 16.
Nullah Street	.....	" 57, 58, 59, and 66.
Kat On Street	.....	" 1.
Station Street	.....	" 15.
Hollywood Road	.....	" 150, 152, 154, 156, 192, 194, and 196.
First Street	.....	" 55 and 74.
Second Street	.....	" 61, 53, 58, 62, 64, 66, 65, 67, 63, 61, 59, and 57.
Third Street	.....	" 10, 8, 14, 18, 12, 13, 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1.
High Street	.....	" 2 and 3.
Yü Lok Lane	.....	" 1 to 12.
Shek Tong Tsui	.....	11 Houses.
Battery Road	.....	Nos. 1, 3, 7, 52, and 5.
Kwong Foong Lane	..	" 1, 2, and 3.
Praya Central	.....	" 43, 44, 51, 82, 85, 86, 100, 50 and 75.
Yau Ma Ti	.....	30 Houses.
Stone Cutters' Island, Gaol Wall blown down.		
Tai Kok Tsui	.....	16 Houses.
Mong Kok	.....	14 "
Stanley	.....	Greater part of Village.
Shauki-wan	.....	Several Houses.
Aberdeen	.....	" "
Ap-li-chau	.....	40 Houses.
Pok-fo-lum	.....	3 Bungalows and 1 House in course of building.
Gap	.....	2 Bungalows.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

APPENDIX B.

Reading of Barometer taken at Central Station, 22nd and 23rd September, 1874.

Time.	Barometer.	Remarks.
Sept. 22nd 7.30 p.m.	29.50	
9.00	29.40	
10.00	29.30	
11.30	29.20	
23rd Midnight.	29.15	
0.05 a.m.	29.10	Bobbing 3/100ths.
12.15	29.06	
12.25	29.02	
12.40	28.95	
12.45	28.95	
12.56	28.94	
1.03	28.91	
1.07	28.90	
1.10	28.90	
1.20	28.88	
1.23	28.85	
1.27	28.84	
1.34	28.82	
1.35	28.81	
1.37	28.80	
1.43	28.78	
1.48	28.76	
1.55	28.75	Gusts heavy and frequent.
2.03	28.73	Shifting to 70.
2.15	28.77	Shifting rapidly between 28.80 & 85 till 2.40 a.m.
2.20	28.88	
2.40	28.85	
2.45	28.90	
2.50	28.90	
2.55	28.95	Gusts lighter and long intervals.
3.00	28.97	
3.05	29.00	
3.10	29.05	Gusts heavier and continuous.
3.20	29.10	
3.30	29.15	
3.35	29.20	Gusts heavy but longer intervals.
3.45	29.25	
4.00	29.28	
4.05	29.30	
4.20	29.34	

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

FROM THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

With reference to your memo. of the 28th ultimo, I beg to report, for H.E. the Governor's information, that up to this date the number of deaths, occasioned by the typhoon, which have been registered, is as follows:—

Chinese.—Drowned.

Male Adults	419
Female "	152
Male Children	93
Female "	48
	712

Killed by Falling Houses.

Male Adults	52
Female "	15
Male Children	12
Female "	5
	84
Total deaths	796

The above refer to Chinese, among whom, of course, the greatest number of deaths occurred. I may take this opportunity of reporting to His Excellency the great aid given by the Board of Direction of the Tung Wah hospital in the late serious emergency. The board hired boats and engaged men through whose instrumentality as many as 193 bodies of those enumerated above were buried.

Further, they hired the *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* steamer, and one of the members of the Board searched the neighbouring headlands and inlets, where they buried several other bodies of their countrymen, as well as those of two Europeans.

The energy displayed and the good work done by the Board deserves, I think, some recognition from the Government.

Besides the Deaths among Chinese,—and our returns will never show the actual loss of life, which may be roughly estimated at thrice that recorded,—there were among Europeans and other than Chinese:—

Drowned.

Male Adults.....14

Killed by Falling House.

Male Adults.....3

Total.....17

Thus shewing a total of 813 Deaths registered. The Surveyor General will report as to the destruction of houses belonging to Chinese, as I have furnished him with the details which I have received.

CECIL C. SMITH,
Registrar General.

Registrar General's Office, Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

The Honorable J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

FROM THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

No. 156. Surveyor General's Office,
Hongkong, 9th October, 1874.

SIR,—Pending the completion of more detailed accounts, I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the present brief memorandum of the damage done to the city and outlying villages by the typhoon of the 23rd ultimo.

Doubtless the Harbour Master's Report will have contained a full account of all meteorological phenomena connected with the gale, and it will not therefore be necessary to repeat them here. It is to be regretted that no record should have been obtained of the pressure of the wind, as the Meteorological Station connected with the Government Hospital was swept away when that building collapsed, and no vestige was left of the Anemometrical register. That the island, however, was not many miles distant from the focus of the cyclone is proved not only by the intensity of the wind, but by a feature known to exist only within such a focus, namely, the abrupt intervals of calm during the height of the gale. These lulls were instantaneous often lasting as long as four or five minutes, and alternating with the most violent gusts, equally sudden, the conjoint action of the two became, as it were that of a battering ram. To these sudden shocks, continued for three hours, buildings finally succumbed, that would have withstood the same pressure of the wind, had the latter been constant and steady.

Although the gale is said to have culminated while blowing from E.N.E., I find that it must have been almost as severe from the North and North-East, for quite as many buildings, fences, and walls in Victoria were found thrown over towards the South as in the direction of the West.

It was not, however, until after 1 a.m. that the wind had attained a sufficient force to cause the havoc which followed, and as this force had abated very considerably before 4 a.m., the entire work of destruction in Hongkong may be said to have been accomplished within the space of three hours. This does not, however, refer to life or property afloat, for in many places, junks and native craft had already been blown adrift and were foundering shortly after midnight.

The villages in Kowloon were for a time sheltered by the mountains at the back of that Peninsula and enjoyed comparative immunity until the wind following the cyclonic curve took them in flank and blew down the houses towards the West and North-West.

The following is a tabulated statement of the deaths which have occurred from the fall of buildings, of the number of houses totally destroyed, and of the number of houses so damaged as to necessitate their reconstruction. The number of buildings unroofed or otherwise damaged, but not sufficiently so to entail their removal, is too large to be accurately ascertained in time for this Report, but it is roughly estimated that only four per cent. of the houses in Victoria have escaped. In other words, from four to six thousand dwellings may be said to have suffered more or less according to their exposed or sheltered positions.

Locality.	Houses totally destroyed	Houses partially destroyed or pulled down.	Deaths from fall of houses.
Victoria	114	214	56
Yow Ma Tee	29	60	...
Stanley	32	158	3
Aberdeen	10	48	22
Ap-li Chow	10	29	
Shaukiwan	23	97	6
Sai Wan	5	15	...
Little Hongkong	...	43	...
Hung Hom	2	16	...
Tai Kok Tsui	16	32	...
Mong Kok	14	30	...
Shek O	18	all the village.	...
Total	273	740	87

The Government Inspectors also report that the villages of Hok-Yun, Ma-t'au-wai, Tokwawan, Matowkok, and Matowchung have been left without a house standing, and that the ruins of the two latter have been deserted by the villagers.

The foregoing table only gives the number of people who were found dead or lying under the ruins of houses, but it is feared, although no record can be obtained, that a very large number must have received bodily injuries, as it is known that as houses became unroofed and were threatened with annihilation, their inmates left them and went into the streets when the latter were quite dark and when building debris, roofing tiles and other missiles were being hurled from every housetop with a force almost beyond credence.

Towards 2 a.m., the violence of the wind had driven before it such a large volume of water into the harbour through the Lyeemoon Pass, that at this hour, which under ordinary circumstances should have been that of low water, the sea had risen considerably above the datum of high water and was washing over the lower portions of the City. Before 3 a.m., the Gas Works were submerged, and the gas supply being cut off, the City was during these most anxious moments suddenly plunged in darkness. About this time, Mr. Creagh, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and some other gentlemen who had collected together a few volunteers to put out a fire, which had broken out in Jervois Street, report that the latter, as well as the streets between it, Bonham Strand, and the Praya, were four feet under water, that the people were up to their waists in water, and that the waves were buffeting the fire engine so that it could not be used. This evidence is corroborated by the marks left on many buildings after the sea retired, among others, the Harbour Master's Office had five feet of water in its lower storey.

The entire sea frontage of the City has been very seriously damaged. The Praya wall for a length of three-quarters of a mile between the City Hall and Toong Kai Street has been broken up, and will have to be entirely rebuilt with new material. From Toong Kai Street as far as the Sailors' Home, a distance of one mile, the wall shows so many breaches, and is altogether so undermined that it is still a matter of doubt whether long sections of it may not require rebuilding in like manner. In many places from the Eastern Guard House to East Point, the sea wall has also given way and will require reconstruction on a more solid basis than has hitherto been adopted in Hongkong. But as the very important subject of the sea defence of the City is one of special Report, now under preparation, it will be premature to dilate upon it in this memorandum.

After the sea retired, the Praya embankment, which previously formed one of the most capacious business thoroughfares of the city, was left in places like a sloping beach covered with the stones and concrete debris of the sea wall together with wrecks and spars. All these heaped one upon another, rendered the embankment almost impassable. In places where the sea wall was knocked down and the embankment behind it sco

finished was also partially unroofed and lost several doors and windows. The Signal Station on the summit of Victoria Peak has likewise been seriously injured, and will have to be rebuilt.

The *Light Houses* at Cape D'Aguilar and Green Island have not been seriously damaged. The Keeper's dwellings were partially unroofed.

Of the different Public buildings not Government offices, the Cathedral seems to have fared best, owing to its sheltered position against the irresistible power of the North-East wind. The Presbyterian Church was partially unroofed as also the Roman Catholic Cathedral. St. Joseph's Church in Garden Road was laid in ruins, two of its walls having been knocked down almost to the ground. The pediment of the City Hall was blown over and completely crushed the front portico of that building.

Some of the Barracks and other buildings belonging to the Military Authorities in the village of Stanley were blown down, and are now like the village itself a heap of ruins.

The City presents altogether a truly distressing sight, and it will be a long time before it recovers its normal state.

But the typhoon has not been without its lessons, for it has shown us how inadequate to cope against the fury of the wind is the style of building which the Colony has adopted. It may perhaps, on the other hand, not without truth, be said that the occurrence of the 23rd was unprecedented in the history of Hongkong, and that its effects could not therefore have been provided against or mitigated.

I will shortly have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor estimates of the cost of restoring the Public buildings to their former condition.

No time has however been lost in the work of re-roofing the more important buildings, lest a sudden storm of rain should increase the damage already done.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. PRICE,
Surveyor General.

The Honorable J. G. AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

GOVERNMENT GARDENS.
HONGKONG, 2nd October, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, in compliance with intructions conveyed in C.S.O. No. 2862, a report on the damage sustained by trees, shrubs, &c., during the late typhoon.

GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

In the gardens, the largest trees, as might have been expected, suffered the most severely. Several of the oldest and largest have been entirely destroyed, e.g., one of the two large "Banians" *Ficus Retusa*, some *Casuarinas*, a few of the old trees of *Pinus sinensis*, against the water tank, a fine *Longan*, a *Tetranthera*, a good tree of *Sophora Japonica*, and a few good *Poincianas regia*, although these, some of the finest specimen individual trees have been destroyed, the kinds are not lost to the gardens, as there are other specimens remaining of all those species. Many other specimens which were equally as fine as the above, although not destroyed, are severely damaged, having nearly the whole of their branches broken off, or the trees themselves laid prostrate on the ground. Many of the trees which have their branches broken off, but which have not had their roots broken or too severely strained, will, during the next year produce other very vigorous branches and luxuriant foliage.

A considerable number of the smaller trees and shrubs are entirely destroyed by having been broken off at the ground; while others have been blown over and a great portion of their roots exposed to air and light to such an extent as to be inimical to their well doing; many of their roots were also much lacerated, which will certainly much injure the health of the plants, although probably only in a few cases sufficiently to cause their deaths. Operations were at once commenced for the preservation of as many of the trees and shrubs as there was any prospect of saving, and the greater portion of them are now replanted and supported.

The effects of this typhoon will be apparent on the general appearance and health of the plants for many years, in many cases the plants will never recover their former vigour during their existence. The continual straining and breakage both to roots and branches which plants are subject to here in the numerous typhoons, will always prevent them being developed into such perfect specimens as are generally seen in gardens that are not visited by such terrific hurricanes.

The flowerpots containing plants in various parts of the gardens were broken in great numbers, but the plants themselves, excepting annuals, which can soon be replaced, although greatly disfigured, will in a little time recover their former appearances.

In the nurseries, the plants in pots have been considerably disturbed in the soil, and consequently slightly injured, but from this they will soon recover.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

In the streets and roads, a large number of fine and aged trees have been blown down or so much damaged as to necessitate their removal at once, which has been done. The localities in which trees have suffered most severely are in the part of Queen's Road near the Military Store Department, where the trees were very large; in Queen's Road at Spring Gardens, where about half a dozen fine trees were lost; in the Cricket Ground; one fine tree near the entrance to the City Hall; in Caine Road and Bonham Road; in Garden Road; and in the vicinity of the Government Offices. A very large number of the younger trees have also been much loosened and blown down, which has injured the roots more or less, thus checking their growth for some time.

I have observed that in nearly all cases where trees were blown down in the typhoon of Sept., 1871, and those trees were again set upright and have continued to grow up to the late typhoon, they have again fallen, and in several cases are this time entirely destroyed, thus proving as a general rule that when once a tree suffers so severely as to cause its prostration, that little reliance can be placed on that tree ever afterwards continuing or becoming a round and healthy one.

Bowrington Compound.—Most of the largest trees here were blown down and a few of them broken off above or at the roots. All that showed any signs of life or prospect of recovery have been again set upright and *supported*, which will perhaps preserve them for a few years, until pine trees, which I purpose planting there next year, grow to some size. The greater portion of the compound exhibits signs of having been flooded with salt water, or perhaps a mixture of fresh and salt water, and if this is so, we may expect the trees to be still further injured, or their recovery retarded by the salt which must have been deposited in the soil.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
CHARLES FORD,
Superintendent Government Gardens.

J. M. PRICE, Esq.,
Surveyor General.

FROM THE HARBOUR MASTER.

No. 198.] Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 14th October, 1874.

Sir,—For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to transmit a Report of the Typhoon and of the principal casualties that occurred in this Harbour on the morning of the 23rd ultimo.

The morning of the 22nd commenced fine, with the Barometer at 29.85—the average range of the previous four days.

As the day advanced the atmosphere became unsettled, and, notwithstanding that the wind was North West it was accompanied by an oppressive heat, the Thermometer being 85 degs. Farhenheit.

The Barometer began to fall at noon and steadily went down, until at 4 p.m. it was 29.74. The wind, which at this time was about North North West, began to blow in fitful gusts across the Harbour, and it became evident that a Typhoon was approaching.

The Steam-launch was sent round to warn the Junks that they must at once seek shelter in Kowloon Bay, on the North side of the Harbour. With the exception of five, they all left their anchorage; these subsequently became wrecks at West Point.

The Barometer continued to fall slowly until 10.30 p.m., when it stood at 29.40, the wind having veered to North. Between 10.30 p.m. and 2 a.m., the Barometer fell upwards of half an inch and stood at 28.88—its lowest range—for about an hour.

At 2 a.m., the wind suddenly shifted to North East and then to East North East and blew with terrible violence. The strength of the wind brought an immense volume of water into the Harbour, not a tidal wave, but a rapid rise which continued for about an hour, flooding the Praya and ground floors of houses to a height of four and five feet for some distance in shore.

Although, according to ordinary calculation it should have been low water at two o'clock; by three, the water had risen to from five to six feet above its high water level, or a rise of about ten feet had taken place.

As the storm subsided, the wind gradually veered to South East and by seven a.m. it was fine.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the loss of Shipping and Junks should have been so much greater than it has been during any previous Typhoon. But few vessels held on to their anchors without dragging, and many that would otherwise have remained stationary were fouled by other ships and dragged also—in some instances to go down together.

The Master of the British Barque *Falcon* tells me that his Ship dragged on to what he supposes was the British Barque *Malvern*; that the collision stove the *Falcon's* stern in, but that the *Malvern's* bows suffered so badly that she went down head foremost with all hands on board just after the *Falcon* had drifted clear of her.

Another instance is recorded of the German barque *Maury* fouling the German barque *Alcharan*, causing her to sink; the crew of the latter vessel got on board the *Maury*, but she was so damaged, that after being fouled by two steamers, she also sunk but later in the day; the crew escaping by means of their boats after the storm had subsided. One vessel, however, the British barque *Charlotte Andrews* held to her anchors, although she had been fouled by other craft, and saw nine vessels drift past her.

It is painful to report that two *Spanish Steamers* are lying sunk alongside the sea wall at the centre of the city. A strict regard to the readings of the Barometer and the general appearance of the weather should have warned the Captains of those vessels to seek shelter the evening before the typhoon set in.

The German barque was thrown over a reef of rocks on to a sandy beach on the North-East point of Lantao; and a Siamese brig drifted, ultimately becoming a total wreck on the Island of Cheong Chow Caing.

The cases above described are inserted with a view to showing the manner in which the storm acted on some of the vessels.

I am of opinion that the casualties to the British and foreign shipping would not have been so great had more of the vessels been provided with heavier anchors; and had cable been veered at an earlier stage of the storm than was apparently done. But the sudden shiftings of the wind and the simultaneous rise of tide were doubtless the principal causes of the deplorable losses afloat.

Junks and smaller boats are so ill provided with ground tackle that the rise of the water was of itself enough to cause their anchors to start from their holding ground.

No place was safe for this kind of craft. Stone Cutters' Island and Kowloon Bays, usually such safe harbours of refuge during a Typhoon, seem to have availed them nothing, the beaches of these places being literally strewed with wreck.

The loss of life is most distressing. Of British and foreign shipping alone, there is an estimated loss of 200 persons composed of all classes and nationalities.

I append a Report of the losses sustained by Chinese junks as far as they could be ascertained, but this does not by any means show the terrible havoc which the Typhoon has made with this description of vessel. I have only been enabled to count vessels stranded; and those sunk, having their masts above water. Hundreds of smaller junks and boats must have been driven out to sea, or, gone down in the harbour of which nothing can ever be known.

From the log-books of ships that have experienced this Typhoon at sea and where the Masters have registered the readings of their Barometers, I have been able to ascertain that the Typhoon blew with great violence in the neighbourhood of the Pratas Shoal, the British ship *Onward*, the American ship *Highlander*, and German barque *Amanda* having been in it between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. of the 22nd. The storm travelled thence in a North-Westerly direction, the Spanish steamer *Formosa* in lat. 20.50 North and Longitude 115.20 East, being on its Western limit. The centre passed but just South of Hongkong at about 2 a.m., of the 23rd, its full burst being apparently expended at Macao, where it raged at about 4 a.m., the Barometer at that place then registering 27.95, or nearly one inch lower than it was at Hongkong.

The *Onward* did not suffer much in this Typhoon, but on the 29th when about 60 miles East of the South end of Formosa she encountered another storm necessitating the cutting away of the main mast and her return to this port to repair damages.

The recent Typhoon is without doubt the severest that has ever visited this Colony, whether we judge by the losses afloat or on shore. The loss of life in the Junk return is but an approximation of what has occurred; that of the British and foreign shipping is, I think, tolerably accurate as the numbers of original crews and of persons saved could more readily be obtained; but, where passengers were on board such vessels, the returns may not be so reliable.

A Report of this nature is generally accompanied by some suggestion to meet the exigencies of similar casualties should they visit us.

To the Captains of ships visiting this Port, who are as capable of judging of the weather as I am, I can only offer the suggestion that the barometer is an unfailing indicator of what is approaching, or what is passing our neighbourhood. With good ground tackle; a clear hawse; and plenty of cable, veered before the storm is at its height; almost any British or foreign built vessel should be able to ride a Typhoon in this Harbour.

The Department warns Junks of the probability of dangerous weather, but with the indifferent provision Chinese make for such emergencies, it is no wonder there is always so much destruction and loss of life amongst them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

The Hon. J. G. AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

Memorandum of Casualities to Junks during the Typhoon of the 23rd September, 1874:—

Place of casualty.	Sunk.	Driven on shore. Repairable.	Total loss.	Probable loss of lives in junks
Aberdeen	—	80	48	160
Shau-ki-wan	5	36	15	33*
Stanley	—	—	—	—†
Stone Cutters' Island	5	11	28	150‡
Victoria	3	9	16	29
British Kowloon	15	319	50	300§
Total	28	455	157	672

Remarks.

* 100 small Boats broken up on the beach; 20 Junks were on shore, but have since been got afloat.

† A number of Boats supposed to have been blown out to sea and nothing heard of them.

‡ Steam Launch, 3 European Lighters, and a Water Boat wrecked.

§ 90 junks and boats missing.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1874.

DRESS PARADE.—A fashionable wedding.

War has been declared by the Osage Indians against the people of the State of Kansas.

Who could resist an appeal like the following, which appeared in the *Times*? "Dear H. M., come to your aunt, and sit in the chair, with a book in your hand."

A Hartford man was drowned, and his friends brought home the dead body to his afflicted wife. As they came to the front door with the corpse, the new-made widow appeared, and sadly remarked: "'I guess you had better take him around to the back door, so he won't drip on the parlour carpets!"

A despatch from Kansas city, Mo., states that the *Times* of that city has published charges of public and private misdoing against Senator Ingalls of Kansas, covering 15 columns. It is said they are "of a very damaging character." There are very few Kansas politicians, we judge, who could stand 15 columns of biography without damage.—*Tribune.*

Duelling in the Prussian army is to be recognized under certain conditions. When an officer receives or offers a challenge, he must submit it to a court of honour, either personally or through a fellow officer, and the court will then, after inquiry, decide whether the matter shall proceed. If a duel is necessary, then "either the president of the court or one of the members will be present on the ground to see and bear witness that by the accomplishment of the duel the requirements of honour have been satisfied."

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Ardent	Robert Clasper	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Falcon	Shiell	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Albuera	W. H. Thomas	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mathilda Atheling	Whereat	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
NEW YORK *via* SUEZ CANAL	Galley of Lorne (str.)	W. H. Burgoyne		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do. Do.	Tartar (str.)	J. S. Ferris		Augustine Heard & Co.	On or about 27th inst.
NEW YORK	San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	Thos. Stephens	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Thos. Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hopewell	Parson	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	North American	G. W. Tucker	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do	Beemah	Blackstone	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Vancouver (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Malacca (str.)	S. D. Shallard	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Fleurinas		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Delhi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
Do.	Chinkiang (str.)	J. Rogg	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do.	Atalanta (str.)	Petersen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 8 A.M.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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W. H. Burgoyne, Master, shortly expected from Shanghai, will have early despatch for the above Port.
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Captain G. W. Tucker, will load here and at Whampoa, and have early despatch as above.
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Whereat, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
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W. H. Thomas, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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2,377 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
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"HOPEWELL,"
Captain Parson, will load here, and at Whampoa as above.
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tf 1560 Hongkong, 29th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper Ship
"LATHLEY RICH,"
Thomas Mitchell, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 14th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
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tf 1436 Hongkong, 12th September, 1874.

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Robert Clasper, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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Shiell, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
(Will be absent until about November 10th.)
tf 247 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

E. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
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tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Chartered S. S. "*VANCOUVER*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 20th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, October 13th, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st October, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MALACCA*," Captain S. D. SHALLARD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 28th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th October, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Screw Steamer
"FORMOSA,"
458 tons Register, 7,500 piculs Carrying Capacity.
For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-faced DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

SUN WOO,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT, (Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street,* HONGKONG.
1428 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—Per *Atalanta*, to-day, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 7.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*VANCOUVER*" will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*VANCOUVER*," and that address

Extracts.

FUMIFERA JAPONICA.

Like butterfly in sunbeam gay,
Or precious gem of dazzling ray,
Ohana is the brightest fay—
The sweetest flower in Yedo;
Almost as fair she is as those
With eyes of blue, and cheeks of rose,
Who dance, till happy daylight goes,
On daisied English meadow.

Her eyes—dark wells of passion deep
Where'er her soul is stirred—now sleep
In sunshine, and her fancies leap
Like wavelets soft and stilly;
Her hair is bound with still and grace;
Upon her laughing lips a trace
Of saffron flower is seen, her face
Is powdered like the lily.

As many coloured is her dress
As that entrancing loveliness
Which spans the rain-sweet sky to bless
The Earth—a gladsome duty;
With *samisen* upon her knees,
And gaudy fan to coax the breeze,
She sits beneath embowering trees—
A little Eastern beauty.

But smiling from her sleeve she takes
A tiny pipe, and gently breaks
The Kokubu's beloved flakes,
And lights a morsel gily;
A whiff or two—the joy is done,
But scarcely ere again begun,
She smokes, I trow, if she smokes one,
Of pipes a hundred daily.

Alas! they cast a shade on this—
The purest pearl of earthly bliss—
The swift and sweet delicious kiss
—All loving lips go smack O!
I would not wed an angel bright,
With wings that fluttered soft and white,
And eyes that swam in liquid light,
If she could smoke tobacco.

Then puff away all undismayed!
In curling clouds your graces fade;
No fervour shall your peace invade;
O exquisite Ohana!
But, on my knees I'd pray and pine,
In passion's agonies divine,
If only, Sweet, you would resign
That vile Nicotiana.

KAJIN, *in Japan Mail.*

GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.—SCOTT AS AN HISTORIAN.

It is unfortunate that this book bears a title which gives a very erroneous impression of its true character and importance. Because it is called "L'Histoire de France racontée à mes petits-enfants," a supposition has gone forth that the book is written on the model of Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather." If the whole tenor of the book did not contradict the analogy, it might get countenance from an English translation of it, blurred by certain puerilities and vulgar neologies, like the lisping and the softening of accerbities by which grown people sometimes attempt to make their conversation intelligible to children. The book that has been so translated is no doubt written with the dignified simplicity that has always very worthily advanced its author; but it is a profound history where the harvest of learned research plays into the practical wisdom of the statesman, and is set forth with the attractive grace of the accomplished rhetorician. To be paralleled to the great name of Scott is not a fate that any man, however illustrious, would in the usual case be entitled to carp at. But there is some vulnerable part in every nature however great—some part that were its nature imported to the whole man would make him little. So it is with the capacity of Scott to tell plain unadorned history. The "Tales of a Grandfather" have often been commended as a better history of his country than that graver work prepared by him for Lardner's "Cyclopædia," when Mackintosh undertook England and Moore undertook Ireland. The book for boys is better than the book for men, because the author found that he might venture to take freedoms with his audience; he could adorn his narrative with some of the colouring in which he painted the narratives that fulfilled the mission of his genius. All this we must take with the understanding that very few, even of the greatest historians, saw through and through historical life as Scott did. He knew it all thoroughly; but he could only give life and brilliancy to the employment of this knowledge if he were allowed to select from it the parts that suited his taste, and to read just them to his own fancy of the thoroughly picturesque. It was the perfect practical knowledge of actual historical conditions that made the romance worked out of them so charming. Of Scott's incapacity for pure history, the saddest testimony is his long Life of Napoleon. Its defects are rendered all the more distinct by the more recent efforts, especially in French literature, to tell the whole or portions of the history of that period. The tremulous feebleness in his Life of Napoleon might have seemed the confirmation of the forebodings expressed in that gloomy, and touching truth that he "had broken his magic wand." M. Guizot's last great historical work, though produced at a far more advanced age, shows no signs of a similar weakness; and its only claim to be called a book for children, or young persons, is, that it cannot fail attract them by its simplicity and graphic power.—*Edinburgh Review.*

FIELDING AND THE CURATE.

It is proposed to erect a memorial tablet to the memory of the late W. J. Fielding, the esteemed alto of St. Paul's Cathedral. From the affectionate regard in which he was held this is but natural. His warm heart and sterling qualities endeared him to all within his circle. Among those qualities was a certain frankness which might at times have been resented but for the geniality with which it was tempered, and the evidence it afforded of his genuineness of character. We may illustrate this by an anecdote. There came to St. Paul's many years ago a young curate, who, after the manner of his kind, deemed himself a very big man indeed. The dean was, he would probably have admitted, a big man in *his* way; but the curate, *qua* curate, was a tremendous fellow. And being very young and inexperienced, he deemed it his mission to set matters to rights, and so expended all his superfluous energy in interfering with everybody's business instead of concentrating it on his own. Among other things, he longed to take the choir in hand, and on a favourable occasion pounced upon poor Fielding, and began to pester him with suggestions, hint at faults, and dwell on the necessity for reforms. Fielding listened until his patience was exhausted, and then blandly suggested whether, if reforms were to be the order of the day, it would not be wise to begin with the curates, and take the choristers in due order and degree? The suggestion was received with amazement. "The curates! In what are they amiss?" "In many things," was the stolid rejoinder. "Indeed! Really this was most refreshing! They did not know that they had critics in the choir, who did them the honour of noticing their shortcomings." "Oh, yes you have," said Fielding, not at all perturbed. "And pray," demanded the curate, superciliously, "may I ask if I am included in the list of those who fall under the censure of the gentlemen of the choir?" "Certainly." "Indeed! Perhaps you would favour me with a hint or suggestion as to my shortcomings?" "With pleasure since you ask it." "Thanks, very much, I'm sure: and what may be the faults you have noticed in me?" "One of them will be enough to begin with. Your reading often makes the service ridiculous." "Dear me!" "Yes; for example, when you have to read, 'He that hath ears to hear let him hear,' how do you suppose you give it?" "I don't know, I'm sure." "Well, you say: 'He that hath yahs to yah let him yah.' Do you suppose people listen to that without feeling it ridiculous?" The curate snorted, tossed his head, and went his way. Some twenty years elapsed, and one day, as Fielding stood on the steps of Yorkminster, after some great gathering at which he had sung, a rosy, plump, jovial clergyman came up and offered his hand. Fielding did not recognize him: asked his name, and was still in the dark; until the other, slapping him heartily on the shoulder, exclaimed, "He that hath yahs to yah let him yah," and burst into a loud, ringing laugh. "Ah, Mr. Fielding," he said, "I thought myself very clever in those days, but you gave me a lesson that day which I never forgot. I am a married man now, with a large family and a good living, and I hope I do my duty; but I leave my choir to do theirs, and above all—I don't 'yah' any more."—*Mirror.*

A JOKE BY GENERAL BUTLER.

A Washington correspondent says:—"A scintillation of genuine wit—quick, brief, and apposite—came from Butler at the close of his great speech the other night. Mr. Butler commented with unsparing severity—and he is master of invective—on the action of the Ways and Means Committee in relation to the Phelps, Dodge, and Co. case. The peroration was eloquent, and before the speaker had time to resume his seat, Foster, of Ohio (member of that committee), who had been personally alluded to, arose and said in a loud voice, 'Let us pray!' It raised a laugh; but without an instant's hesitation 'Old Cockeye,' as Foster had insolently called his antagonist, turned to the stenographers and said, 'Spell it with an *e*.' Such a storm of applause followed that even the Speaker's gavel was drowned in the confusion.

MISSIONARIES ON THE WEST COAST.

The Church Missionary Society did great things in the early days of Sierra Leone, when shiploads of naked negroes, taken on board slave-ships, were disembarked almost every month at the Queen's Yard. But with respect to missionary labours among independent savage tribes in Western Africa, it is certain that the Basle Mission should receive the palm. The principles on which it is conducted make it resemble those industrious communities of monks who hewed clearings in the German forest and regarded labour as a form of prayer. As regards missionaries trading with the natives (for the benefit of the Society) a difference of opinion may prevail; but no rational man will deny that it is good for missionaries to teach their converts useful handicrafts and the discipline of industry. The agents of the Society at Basle preach and pray, and read the Bible to their parishioners quite as much as other missionaries; they have also seminaries in which negro candidates for holy orders learn "Dogmatik" or scientific theology, Greek and Hebrew—which language the Africans find easier than Greek, as it difficult for them to grapple with long and involved periods. In addition to this religious education, music is taught, and English with the usual elements, arithmetic, history, geography, &c., and, furthermore, the lay brethren of the mission train up carpenters, bootmakers, blacksmiths, masons, and so forth. The missionaries receive no salary, but only an allowance sufficient to feed them and clothe them; if they do not spend it all they return the surplus to the mission chest. The society gives them a pension when they grow old, and also educates their children. They have pushed their stations far inland; and never in my African travels have I had so charming a sensation and surprise as when I came upon one of these pious settlements. In the midst of the dark and savage forest I heard the sounds of an harmonium: it was the music of Mozart. As I went on, the trees opened, and disclosed a clearing; children with bright cheerful faces and neat blue frocks met me on the way; I saw a large stone church, and the missionary buildings arranged like a college, with a quadrangle in the midst; and then out came the honest warm-hearted Wurtemburghers, shook me by the hand, laid the table themselves that there might not be a moment's delay, and offered me wine and bread and fruit to stay my appetite, they said, till something better could be cooked. I spent some time in this interesting colony, and became impressed with the belief that the Basle Mission is a true civilising movement.—*The story of the Ashantee Campaign, by Winwood Reade.*

DOOMED TO DIE.

An egg was Tom's stumbling-block. He could have got dozens of them on his master's counter, but that would been theft; besides, he preferred his eggs new-laid, and not imported. So with the intention of ministering to his cravings, Tom used to pay occasional visits to the henneries of the neighbours. He also had a habit of making a pilgrimage to an adjoining village, and calling at the house of a man called Archie, a weaver and customer of his master's. Archie was very fond of Tom, and always made him welcome. Not so, however, a man called Dan, who lived in the next house. For this man openly accused Tom of stealing his eggs; and there was no doubt some truth in it, for Dan's wife swore she had been Tom more than once coming out through the hen-hole in the barn door, with his beard still yellow with the yolk of a stolen egg. Dan resolved to be revenged, and at once set about encompassing the poor pussy's death. He so arranged a bag beneath the hen-hole, that on Tom's going through he would be certain to pop it, and so make himself prisoner. The first time the bag was set Dan only captured his own cock, the next time a stray hen of a neighbour; but this only made him more determined, and eventually he was successful. Tom was a prisoner, and condemned to instant execution by Dan and his wife Bell. Bell indeed was even more bitter against the cat than her husband. Just then pussy's friend the weaver happened to come upon the scene, and hearing what had occurred, and what was about to follow, he pleaded long and hard for his little friend's life, and even threatened the terrors of the law; but Dan was inexorable. Die Tom should, he said, if he himself should hang for it. He "killed" the cat by dashing the sack many times against the gable-wall of his own house. "He's quiet enough, now," said Dan. "Make siccar," said Bell; and she commenced hitting Tom with the spade she had brought to dig his grave. "You ugly black brute," she cried, "you'll steal nae mair eggs in this warld." Dan then threw the sack over his shoulders, and accompanied by his wife as gravedigger, and Archie the weaver as chief mourner, they proceeded to the garden to bury the unfortunate Tom. A grave was dug at the foot of a gooseberry bush, and Dan opening the mouth of the sack, proceeded to shake out the mangled remains of the cat. You may judge of the chagrin and disgust of Dan and his cruel Bell when those same mangled remains no sooner touched the ground than they got together again somehow, and springing out of the grave, made their way like greased lightning out of the garden and off. The tables were turned. Dan was chief mourner now. "Curse the cat!" he roared. Dan's wife was equal to the occasion. "You're a fool, gudeman," she said,—and indeed, he did not look much unlike one,—"the cat's the deevil, and you can fill in the grave yersel'."—*Cats. By Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., R.N.*

BUSINESS.

The manner of Doctor Summer's appointment as Bishop of Chester was in this way: The Doctor was at Hatchard's in Piccadilly one day, and said to a clergyman whom he met there. "I have a note here to wait upon the Duke of Wellington; tell me where he lives." He went, was back in about ten minutes, and the clergyman was still there. —"You have soon got your business over." —"Yes, and in that short time I have been promoted to the see of Chester. I was shown into a room. In came the Duke. 'Are you Doctor Summer?' I am commanded to offer you the bishopric of Chester. Do you accept or not?'—'Yes.'—'Then put your name down here.' Good morning.' And he left me."

G. L. TOOLE IN AMERICA

Mr. Toole is of course, being fêted across the Atlantic. The other day the members of the Lotos Club entertained him at a dinner, when nearly all the New York theatrical managers and a large number of actors and lovers of the drama assembled to do him honour. In the course of the evening a "Welcome" to the "noted English comedian" was read. One verse runs—

"'Tis summer, and the moon is bright,
And perfect gladness rules this night;
And through our rapture, gracious, free,
A silver voice across the sea
In tender accents whispers sweet;
'Be kind to him whom now you greet!
By England's fireside altar-stone
His name is prized, his virtue known.
To England's heart his fame is dear;
To him she gives her smile, her tear;
She loves him for his rosy mirth;
She loves him for his manly worth;
She knows him bright as morning dew;
She knows him faithful, tender, true;
Her hope comes with him o'er the deep,—
With him to smile, with him to weep;
Ah, give him friendship that endures,
And take him from her heart to your's!'
That voice is heard! By deed and cheer
We give him loyal welcome here!
In art's fair garden, where we stand,
We take him by the strong right hand;
In friendship's cup the pledge we drain,
And bind him fast with friendship's chain,
Honour the man, whate'er his stage,
Who wields the arts to cheer the age."

Mr. Toole made his debut on the 17th, at Wallack's, in "The Spitalfields' Weaver" and "Wig and Gown," and was received with immense enthusiasm.—*Mirror.*

ABOUT MESMERISM.

Mesmerism presents some curious phenomena, yet not altogether inexplicable. A mesmerised patient may be made to believe anything, do anything. His intellect and will appear to be completely subject to the intellect and will of the operator. We are not to believe, however, that the mesmerised person does not really will to do the things which he does; that the will of the operator, as is sometimes affirmed, takes the place of his will. The power of the operator rather results from his presenting motives to action (his commands are such), and reasons for belief (his assertions are such), which carry away the mind of the patient from its not being in a state to weigh motives and reasons against one another. In our normal waking states, our conduct and our faith are determined by the manifold knowledge we possess. When occasion requires, our past experience rises up before us, and helps to guide us. The mind is awake, collected, composed, reminiscent. But in mesmeric sleep the patient is mysteriously cut off from his past knowledge, and even in some measure, though not altogether, from his past habits and tendencies. He is put in a state of isolation. In that position the voice of the operator becomes to him at once a law and a creed. The operator commands him to do certain things; he does them; for the command is the strongest motive present to his mind. The operator makes certain absurd statements; he implicitly believes them, for the affirmation is the strongest reason for believing that he can in the circumstances possess. The operator puts him in a pugilistic attitude, and the quiet man instantly becomes combative, for the posture suggests the feeling. The operator changes his position, and puckers his face into a smile, and the man begins to laugh and be jolly; for, as inward gladness wreaths the face with smiles, so in the mesmeric state, the wreathed smile, or a rough imitation of it, begets inward jollity. After all, these phenomena are not greatly different from those of ordinary sleep. In our dreams the most ridiculous circumstances happen, but they do not seem to us ridiculous. The most preposterous things are said by the visionary personage with whom we hold intercourse, but they all seem reasonable and right. We have no power of questioning—no tendency to scepticism. Implicit faith is characteristic of all dreamers, and that just because they are cut off from the means of correcting false impressions. The mind will always be led captive by the thoughts which for the time possess it, for they are mind. Thus there have been cases in which dreams have been suggested by whispering into the ears of persons asleep, just as hallucinations are suggested by the operator to the persons in the mesmeric trance.—"*A New Theory of Knowing and Known," by John Cuuningham, D.D.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 17TH, EVENING.

Patna at $570 to 575 cash, according to Government numbers on the chests. Benares $558¾ to $543¾ demanded.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1⅛
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2⅛
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2⅛

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 222

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 222

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72⅛
Private, 30 days' sight 73⅛

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—2 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$80 per share, premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,600 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 80 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$185 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$530 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$135 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s —par to 1 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 80 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON OCTOBER 18TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Dried Lily Flowers, 46 bags, at $10.80, by Man-fook-shing to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50 lbs., 1,000 bags, at $1.24, by Mow-hung-cheang to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 1,000 piculs, at $1.62, by Chunshong to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 123 bags, at $6.30, by Chewchong to travelling trader.

White Alum, 1,700 piculs, at $1.40, by Wotuck-hing to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 100 bags, at Tls. 1.5.0, by Yuet-hing-lung to travelling trader.

Tobacco, 40 cases, at $28.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.85, by Yuenfat to local trader.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 17th October, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 10 *a* 24, per 400 lbs,		$109.00 *a*	$115.00
" 28 *a* 32, "		112.00 *a*	118.00
" 38 *a* 42, "		120.00 *a*	128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 *a* 7½ lbs ...	per piece	$1.85 *a*	1.90
" 8 *a* 8½ lbs ...	"	2.10 *a*	2.35
" 9 *a* 10 lbs ...	"	2.85 *a*	3.00
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 *a* 60 reed.	"	2.05 *a*	2.80
" 64 *a* 66 "	"	2.45 *a*	2.60
" 68 *a* 80 "	"	2.80 *a*	3.45
WHITE SPOTTED Do.	per piece	3.45 *a*	3.55
WHITE BROCADES,	"	2.65 *a*	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yards	"	2.00 *a*	2.05
" 40 "	"	3.85 *a*	4.00
GRAY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs,	"	1.00 *a*	1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.15 *a*	2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,	"	3.80 *a*	3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.80 *a*	3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	6.00 *a*	6.25
CHINTZ,	"	1.85 *a*	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue,	per doz.	0.60 *a*	0.65
" Brown,	"	0.60 *a*	0.65
" Red,	"	0.75 *a*	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 *a*	0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.15 *a*	0.18
VELVETEENS, Black,	"	0.22 *a*	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,	per yard	0.75 *a*	0.70
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,	per piece	9.50 *a*	9.60
" Assorted,	"	9.00 *a*	9.05
" *HH* Scarlet,	"	0.40 *a*	0.50
" Assorted,	"	8.70 *a*	8.80
CAMLETS, SSS,	"	18.50 *a*	17.00
" SS,	"	19.20 *a*	19.00
" S,	"	19.00 *a*	19.50
" *BBB*,	"	20.00 *a*	20.50
LASTINGS, *DD*,	"	15.00 *a*	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 *a* 6,	per piculd	3.80 *a*	3.90
" Hoop,	"	4.60 *a*	4.85
" Bar,	"	3.40 *a*	3.45
" Wire,	"	8.30 *a*	9.25
LEAD,	"	7.45 *a*	7.60
SPELTER, English,	per tub.	4.70 *a*	4.75
" Swedish,	"	4.80 *a*	4.90
TIN, Malacca,	per piculd	25.00 *a*	26.00
TIN PLATES,	per box	3.20 *a*	3.50
SHEATHING METAL,	per piculd	24.50 *a*	28.00
QUICKSILVER, English,	"	212.50 *a*	—
" American,	"	215.00 *a*	—
SPELTER,	"	7.25 *a*	7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai,	per piculd	13.60 *a*	14.00
" Ningpo,	"	14.00 *a*	14.50
" Tientsin,	"	14.00 *a*	14.50
" Shantung,	"	14.90 *a*	15.00
" Bengal,	"	11.00 *a*	14.50
ALUM,	"	1.60 *a*	1.85
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white,	"	3.90 *a*	4.10
" Black,	"	3.20 *a*	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1,	"	2.45 *a*	2.[illegible]
" " 2,	"	2.20 *a*	2.2[illegible]
" Siam, white,	"	1.85 *a*	1.90
" " mill cleaned,	"	1.70 *a*	1.75
" Manila,	"	2.35 *a*	2.40
" Singapore,	"	2.10 *a*	2.15
" Saigon,	"	1.60 *a*	1.65
" Arracan,	"	2.10 *a*	2.15
" Rangoon,	"	2.35 *a*	2.40
SALTPETRE,	"	6.10 *a*	6.50
COALS, ALLOAT,	per ton.	13.50 *a*	—
" English steam,	"	12.00 *a*	—
" American Anthracite,	"	0.50 *a*	—
" Sydney,	per box.	3.70 *a*	3.80
WINDOW GLASS,			
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits,	per pol.	6.80 *a*	6.00
" Banjar,	"	4.50 *a*	4.80
PEPPER White,	"	19.00 *a*	19.00
" Black,	"	12.50 *a*	12.80
BETEL NUT,	"	3.50 *a*	4.25
SANDAL WOOD Malabar,	"	8.80 *a*	4.20
" South Seas,	"	17.50 *a*	19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,	"	1.70 *a*	2.10
" Siam,	"	2.50 *a*	2.75
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs,		1.20 *a*	1.30
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs,		6.50 *a*	6.65
WHEAT, Tientsin,	per pol.	1.60 *a*	1.85
" California,	"	2.28 *a*	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 *a* 8,	"	6.00 *a*	6.50
" " Dk. Brown,	"	3.60 *a*	3.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown,	"	3.20 *a*	3.30
" Manila, Dry White,	"	4.40 *a*	4.50
" " Dk. Brown,	"	3.75 *a*	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed,	"	14.00 *a*	14.50
PEAS, White,	"	1.80 *a*	1.85
" Green,	"	1.70 *a*	2.25
" Black,	"	1.70 *a*	1.80
" Yellow,	"	1.70 *a*	1.75
MUSHROOMS,	"	55.00 *a*	60.00
SEAWEED, Green,	"	1.40 *a*	1.50
" Cut,	"	2.80 *a*	2.90
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,	"	9.50 *a*	11.50
" " middle,	"	7.75 *a*	8.20
" Dried, small,	"	5.20 *a*	5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,	"	6.00 *a*	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan,	"	11.00 *a*	12.50
" Hankow,	"	72.00 *a*	72.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay	Diaz	Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	Sunk
Alaska	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	In Dock
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	794	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Douglas	Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East East
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor	Echanique	Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Sunk
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Oregonian	C. R. Harries	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Yo-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Yottung	Cullen	Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
A. E. Vidal	Beard	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	Repairing
Advance	Thompson	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Aldebaran	P. E. W. Maack	Ger. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	
Amanda	T. Harms	Ger. sch	190	Bourjau & Co	Repairing
Ardent	R. Clasper	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Beeman	Blackstone	Brit. sh	887	Melchers & Co	
Bua Caco	Tame	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	Dismasted
Bua Pan	Miller	Siam. sh	400	Chinese	
Burra Noorfol	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	468	S. P. Burrows & Sons	
Canton	Hunsucht	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	Dismasted
Carmelita & Ida	L. Jensen	Ger. bk	421	Schellhass & Co	
Caranjah	Geo. Cawse	Brit. sh	891	Ed. Schellhass & Co	For Sale
Cecilia	Jose Ribeiro	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co	Dismasted
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	355	P. M. S. S. Co	Repairing
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Frazar & Co	
Chow Sye	Kruse	Siam. sh	426	Chinese	Dismasted
Coquette	Lauridsen	Ger. bk	283	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Courier	Bartlett	Brit. bk		Ed. Schellhass & Co	Amur
Cutty Sark	Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	Alma
Dan	Hilberg	Swed. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	Chow-fa
Daylight	P. Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	Carl Ludwig
Dudu	N. H. Klahn	Siam bk	322	Chinese	Condor
Ellen	Kindred	Brit. sh	499	Captain	China
Ellen Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	331	Bourjau & Co	Furst Bismarck
Emigrante	L. Castaguino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	Gustav
Eugenio	Cessoerin	Aust. sh	570	Messageries Maritimes	Ingeburg
Everhard	Horsoman	Ger. bk	682	Aug. Heard & Co	Joyce Phillips
Falcon	Bayle	Siam. bk	725	A. MacG. Heaton	Juno
Falcon	R. Shiell	Brit. bk	795	A. MacG. Heaton	Loochulig
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	Oscar Mooyer
Fidelio	Bohsen	Ger. bk	317	Siemssen & Co	Presto
Gem	Pearson	Brit. bk	455	Chinese	Pyrmont
Georgina	J. Romney	Brit. bk	315	Order	Resolution
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. sh	546	Rozario & Co	Taikun
Golden Star	Lange	Siam. bk	289	Chinese	Willie
Guam	Cabler	Brit. bk	298	Borneo Co. Limited	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	
Hongkong	Frendenberg	Siam sh	636	Chinese	
Hopewell	Geo. F. Parson	Brit. bk	578	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Inveraray	James Semple	Brit. bk	283	Yut-foong-loong	Repairing
Jacobine	Hoolmann	Ger. bk	417	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Joachim Christian	H. C. Reimer	Ger. bk	457	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. C. Munro	Crane	Brit. bk	612	Adamson, Bell & Co	Alerta
Jorgen	Wendt	Ger. bk	269	Wm. Pustau & Co	Carl Wilhelm
Kim-yung-tye		Siam lug	220	Chinese	Eaglet
Lathley Rich	Mitchell	Amr. sh	1327	Russell & Co	Hapsang
Lizzie H.	Babson	Amr. bk	896	Aug. Heard & Co	Helena
Lotte	Hildebrand	Ger. bk	300	Bourjau & Co	Seaman's Bride
Lotus	Dethleffsen	Siam. sch	552	Chinese	Sedan
Louisa	Schierloh	Ger. sch	246	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Macao	Ormaechea	Peru. sh	603	Carlowitz & Co	
Malvern	G. Myles	Brit. bk	410	Captain	Sunk
Maria y Vicente	Santaweloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mariner	Legender	Brit. bk	340	Chinese	
Matilda Atheling	Wherent	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing
Maury	Sachun	Ger. bk	389	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Medora	Petrie	Brit. bk	357	Olyphant & Co	Taitsing
Meteor	C. T. Petterson	Siam. bk	395	Chinese	
Mindanao	C. Smith	Brit. bk	484	Rozario & Co	Sunk
Miss Kilmanegg	Finlayson	Brit. bg	228	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	2377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Repairing
North America	Tucker	Amr. sh	1582	Russell & Co	
Onward	Stinson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	Dismasted
Palma	Bingo	Ger. bk	299	Bourjau & Co	
Pelham	Brandt	Ger. bg	420	Siemssen & Co	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bg	231	Remedios & Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	Fung-fat-loong	
Radama	Boucher	Fren. sh	487	Carlowitz & Co	Repairing
San Juan	A. Irtubinga	Peru. sh	1446	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Seaforth	Bernet	Siam bk	311	Chinese	Sunk
Sea Bell	O'Keefe	Amr. sch	90	Carlowitz & Co	
Sir Harry Parkes	Thos. Stephens	Brit. sh	806	Olyphant & Co	New York
Starlight	T. Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	Sunk
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	335	Siemssen & Co	Repairing
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Gilman & Co	
Suwa	Warnken	Ger. bk	291	Order	
Willard G. Patton	Connor	Amr. sch	518	Order	
Wm. Phillips	A. Healy	Amr. sch	593	Master	Foochow, &c.

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. |